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Article Contest Results for 2006

At the end of last year I selected articles from the NI Bulletin which were published over the course of 2006 and from the prior 4 months which were concurrent with my term as editor. I chose six feature length articles and four short articles, each worthy of winning an award. These were submitted to your NI Board of Governors who in turn had the difficult responsibility of selecting one article from each of the two categories. The board of governors made their selections and notified each winner individually. We now announce the winners here in the Bulletin, congratulations to each of them.

Best Original (Feature) Article awarded to **Alan Luedeking** for his article *The Numismatic Legacy of the Insurrection of Túpac Amaru II* published in the March 2006 edition of the NI Bulletin.

Best Original Short Article awarded to **Kent Ponterio** for his article *The Durango Mint Pattern 8 Reales of 1840* published in the October 2006 edition of the NI Bulletin.

Herman Blanton



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Board Notes and Survey Results

Board Minutes

The NI Board wanted to recognize members who had accomplished something special for NI during 2006. Accordingly, we have prepared certificates for “numismatic achievement,” which will be mailed to those authors who were judged to have written the best short article and best feature article for the bulletins. The editor will announce the names of these writers. Other special recognition will go to those who have made exceptional donations of books, cash, coin collections, expertise and time to insure the success of NI. A special certificate will go to James Martin for presenting the idea for a Yahoo Group to NI, then implementing it, and then proceeding to arrange for the revision of the NI Web Page. We are all very much indebted to James for the large amounts of time and energy that he has put into this work, so much, in fact, that we have named him an Honorary Governor.

The Library, which came to Dallas from Vermont some months ago, soon will reside in Fairview, Texas, just a little north of Dallas, in the new home of David Gracey, who has agreed to serve as Librarian. For some time, David, who was President and Chairman before me, has been exceptionally interested in our library and in libraries in general, having talked with various librarians about their duties and methods of carrying out their responsibilities. NI never asked him to do these things; he did them on his own. Since he also has a degree in Library Science, we could not have had a more logical choice for Librarian, and we are delighted to have him take on that office.

The Board was happy to hear that a new book which has been four years in preparation is now finished. We discussed pricing, quantities to print, and the possibility of simultaneous release of the book here and in Europe. After this, we discussed a proposal for another book, to which we will almost certainly give a green light as soon as we proceed further with the printing and initial sales of the previous volume. We thought we needed to get some of our expense back before we started another large project.

Among other recent actions taken by the Board was the change of our meeting time from the last Wednesday of a month to the first Wednesday of the following month. There were several reasons for the change, but one key reason was that it gives our editor some extra time to get the next bulletin prepared and for the proofreaders to do their job.

Counterfeits

Recently we received a specimen of a Chinese Dollar represented as coming from Heilungkiang Province, which, as K-M will tell you in their volumes on nineteenth-century coinage, was a quite large but thinly populated province near Siberia, *which never issued any silver dollar coins for circulation!* Patterns were planned for 50 Cents and a Dollar with the date of 1903, and some were struck, but not in silver. Market values for these are listed as running from \$20,000 to \$50,000. The specimen we held in our hand cost \$70 on a well-known internet auction site. We advised the buyer of the coin to return it and get his money back, which he had already convinced

himself that he should do. However, he wanted to do more than that. He wanted to actually create some trouble for the brazen people involved in the marketing of such obvious counterfeits. More power to him.

Scams

An attempt to scam NI created a major nuisance for us in February. An e-mail from, ostensibly, Flushing, New York, offered us 200 Swiss 20 Francs and 30 U.S. St. Gaudens \$20 at prices so low as to be totally unrealistic. We first wondered why anyone in NY would not know of contacts on the East Coast, to whose offices he could easily drive and sell the coins in a matter of minutes. Slowly other bits of information unraveled. The seller was a dealer in art objects, a Russian. Now, anyone in that field would have a good idea what those coins were worth and would not be begging for help from strangers. Later, a lawyer was mentioned, also with a Russian name. By this time, we had phoned our good friends in Boston at J. J. Teaparty, who said they had gotten the same e-mail, one of several attempted scams that they receive every month. Such scams climax and turn very ugly when the perpetrators invite the victim to bring money to them and then pick up the coins personally. The site for the pickup might even be outside this country, Nigeria, for instance. When the victim shows up, then they have him and his money in their clutches; and he might not be released until he or his family come up with thousands of dollars more.

Survey Results

In the last two meetings of the Board of Governors, we have discussed the results of the fall survey and the implications of those results for the future of NI. Most of the 107 members who responded to the survey are content with the present mailing schedule, and we will retain that schedule for the rest of this year. The handful of members who are not pleased with it want us to mail less frequently, every two months or every three months. Some changes could occur by 2009, but only if a majority of the members want it. We will have another survey before my term as Chairman expires in December 2008, and we will act as the results dictate we should. On the question of reprinting older NI articles, some of you were adamantly against reprints; but a large majority voted in favor of them, with the warning that reprinted material should not be recent. I can assure you that any amount of reprinted material from the pages of NI will be small and that it would come from bulletins from some 20 to 30 years ago, or more.

Very few of you, about a dozen, say that you have responded to the dealers who are advertising with us, but some 40 of you indicate that you will be likely to contact the dealers in the future. Please do give these dealers, all of whom are NI members, your support if you possibly can. The figures for the Yahoo Group question are similar. Many of you were unaware of our Yahoo Group; now that you know, you indicate that you will make contact with it in the future. Mr. Martin will really be glad to hear from you.

A large number of you participate in the mail bid sales, and several of you indicate that you would bid more often if photos of some lots were provided. We will work on this. As far as photos in the bulletins are concerned, almost all of you thought that the present amount of space given to photos is about right.

The Index will definitely continue, as about 90% of you want it. Those who do not need the Index explained why. One said that he makes his own index for articles that he wants to remember as the issues arrive. Another said that he makes copies of those articles that contain material he wants to have at hand.

A majority of responders said that we should have some governors from outside the Dallas-Fort Worth area. We appreciate the two members who commented that a question of practicality must govern here. We agree, but we think that in this age of cell phones and e-mail we can make the system work. See the announcement further down about the appointment of our first “Outside Governor.”

For Question 8, which asked what chronological periods you would most like for bulletin articles to cover, each of the nine choices was selected by someone. However, the more recent periods received the most support. Greek and Roman also got several votes, but there was much less interest than I had expected in Byzantine and almost none in Hebraic material.

The final question asked which of ten geographical areas you would prefer to read about. North America, Europe (Western), Europe (Central and Eastern) and Asia (Far East) were extremely popular. But most other areas received good support also, with Scandinavia and Central America and the Caribbean getting more votes than I had expected. The South Pacific category (Australia and Island Cultures) received the fewest votes. In regard to these last two questions, I am happy to say that material now in the editor’s hands covers almost all of the chronological periods and geographical areas on the survey, all but perhaps three. And we will try to insure that those three get some attention fairly soon.

The survey closed by inviting you to let us know about anything and everything that you could think of to help us make the bulletins as interesting as possible. I suggest that you let the editor or me know about articles which you find particularly pleasing. We will pass your comments on to the authors—or, with your permission, print them in the bulletins. This might encourage those writers, and other potential writers, to prepare more material for us. Another suggestion was that maybe a little bit of humor would help. Some upcoming articles do contain humor, but I have to emphasize that it is just “a little bit.” I invite you to send me some examples of numismatic humor, and I will see how we can best make use of them.

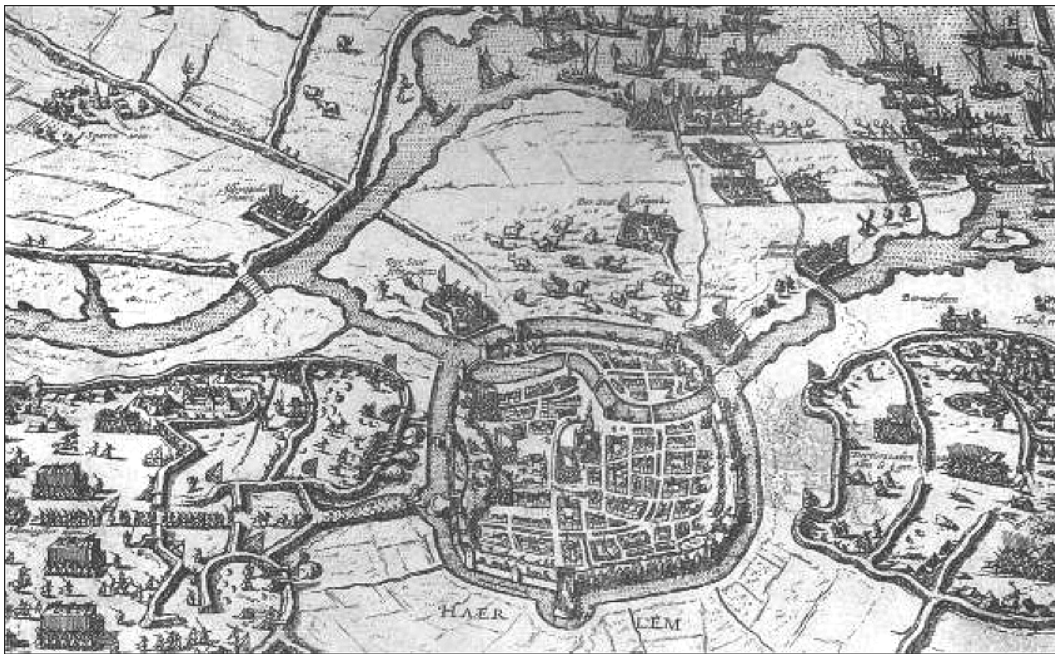
The First Outside Governor

Charles Muchmore has been selected as our first Governor from outside the headquarters area. Charles was NI’s Treasurer at one time and President in 1979. He just retired from Halliburton on February 28. Soon he will be residing in New York, on Manhattan; but family matters will bring him to Dallas frequently, and he believes that he can arrange some of those visits to coincide with our meetings. This was a most fortuitous development: just as we were wanting to appoint an outside governor, a superb candidate appeared.

NI

Siege Coins
From the Collection of J.R. Lasser (New York)
Jean Elsen

In March of 2007 we sold the second part of the J.R. Lasser collection consisting, of a whole series of siege coins, mainly of the Low Countries, but also including some other pieces. The Eighty Years' War (1568-1648) was richly represented, including the rarest specimens.



The Siege of Haarlem by the Duke of Alva (1572-1573)



Figure 1 (Delmonte 162a)

Haarlem besieged by the Spanish troops under Don Frederic (December 11, 1572 to July 13, 1573), daalder of 32 stuivers (sols), 1572; Mailliet 47.14; Delmonte 162a; van Gelder - (cfr 13c but punch 1 of 12.5 mm for the arms of the city). Extremely rare.

Although a certain number of magistrates was in favor of surrender, Haarlem refused the king's mercy offered by Boussu and the city decided to resist. The small garrison was led by Wigbout Ripperda, who had convinced the citizens that one could not have any confidence in the Spanish promises. The Prince of Orange sent Marnix of Sint Aldegonde to Haarlem in order to organize the resistance. The Duke of Alva gave the order to invest the city with an army of 30,000 men, which was achieved on December 11, 1572. On July 13, 1573, the famished city surrendered to Don Frederic, the son of Alva. The whole garrison was killed, some by drowning, and many prominent citizens were executed. This act of violence increased the hatred against the Spanish government even more, the Catholic as well as the Protestant part of the population. On December 21, 1572, emergency daalders were struck, with the arms of the city and the date 1572. Their mass was that of the Burgundian rijksdaalder (29.40 g), of which the rate in 1572, like that of the Reichstalers, was equal to 32 stuivers. Our specimen shows the countermark of a skull, which is the mark of the goldsmith who was in charge of this issue.



Figure 2 (Delmonte 68)

Middelburg, the Spanish garrison under Mondragón, besieged by the Beggars (spring 1572 - February 19, 1574), ½ velddaalder of 18 stuivers, 1574; Mailliet 84, 17; Delmonte 68; van Gelder 44a. Extremely rare.

On Easter Sunday 1572, the citizens of Flushing rose up against the Spanish as they did not like the coming of a Spanish garrison. Hernando Pacheco, the engineer of the Duke of Alva, sent to the city in order to construct a new citadel and to collect the alcabala, the tax of the tenth, was assassinated in Flushing. The port of the city joined the rebellion and was occupied by the Sea Beggars (rebels with warships), which was an important strategic victory, since Flushing controlled the access to the river Scheldt. The Beggars occupied several ports and Veere joined them on May 4. In the large arsenal of Veere, the rebels seized 2,000 naval guns, which just had arrived there in order to reinforce the defense. The location of Veere was of primary importance en route to Antwerp. Enkhuizen joined the Beggars on May 21, 1572. After Alva had to withdraw his troops out of Zeeland in order to engage them against Mons, still in the hands of the rebels, Boussu was left weakened and powerless. In Zeeland, the Beggars seized Zierikzee too, so that during the summer of 1572, the majority of the cities of Holland and Zeeland had joined the revolt and had recognized the authority of the Prince of Orange. Middelburg, the capital of Zeeland, anxious to protect and to preserve its old privileges of staple-right, saw with envy the

growing importance of other cities, such as Flushing and Veere. For that reason Middelburg decided to remain loyal to Alva and formed, together with the towns of Goes and Tholen, one of the most important Spanish strongholds in Zeeland. On July 20, 1572, Orange was recognized as stadtholder of Holland-Zeeland and Utrecht (in 1559, he had already been named stadtholder and lieutenant-general of Philip II for Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Voorne and Briel, but was discharged after his escape to Germany). At the end of October, at the head of an army of 3,000 men, Cristobal de Mondragón relieved the town of Goes located near the mouth of the river Scheldt, which was besieged by the Orangists. Meanwhile, Middelburg, faithful to the Spanish government, was still besieged by the troops of Orange. Furious as he was about the enormous expenditures and the military reverses of Alva and Don Frederic, Philip II replaced Alva by Don Luis de Requesens at the end of January 1573. Alva, "the diabolic demon," according to the Beggars' song, left Brussels on December 18, 1573. The new governor general, de Requesens, had to continue the policy of Alva and tried a second time to subdue Holland and Zeeland. Middelburg was still besieged by the Beggars, since the capture of that town would ensure their position in Flushing and Veere. On August 1, 1573, the Beggars captured Fort Rammekens, the important fortress defending the entry of the port. Meanwhile the Spaniards had tried to install a garrison at Reimerswaal, in order to ensure their safety of movement in Bergen op Zoom. But the Admiral of Zeeland, Louis Boisot, prevented that by taking Reimerswaal on November 28, 1573. Then, de Requesens decided to form a fleet near Bergen op Zoom, placed under the command of Romero, with the intention to join it with a fleet formed in Antwerp by Avila. However, the fleet of Romero was destroyed at Reimerswaal by that of Boisot. On February 19, 1574, Mondragón surrendered Middelburg to the Prince of Orange, whose troops had besieged the town since 1572. On February 20, Orange entered the city, after many Catholics had been allowed to leave it freely. Apart from Goes and Tholen, all of Zeeland was now in the hands of the Orangists. A new government was formed. The States were composed henceforth of the first noble of Zeeland, Philip William, the son of Orange who was detained at the court of Spain, and the towns of Middelburg, Zierikzee, Flushing and Veere, each represented by one vote.



Figure 3 (Delmonte 169d)

Leiden besieged by the Spanish troops under Valdez (August 21, 1573 to March 21, 1574, and May 26, 1574 to October 3, 1574), 28 stuivers, 10 July 1574; Mailliet 71. 2; Delmonte 169d; van Gelder 54h. Extremely rare.

The Spanish troops under Valdez besieged Leiden on August 21, 1573, but without attacking the city. Meanwhile Louis of Nassau tried to raise troops in Germany, but the constant lack of money gave a lot of problems. Finally, early in 1574, he arrived with his brother Henri and Christoph of the Palatinate in front of Maastricht at the head of 10,000 men. But de Requesens sent one of his best commanders, Sancho d'Avila, who reinforced the defences of the city. Louis then moved northwards in order to cross the Meuse near Roermond. But Avila, having reached that point before him, crossed the Meuse near Mook and annihilated the troops of Louis at the Mookerheide (April 14, 1574), leaving the three young commanders among the killed. On March 21, 1574, Valdez withdrew his troops from Leiden in order to help to counter the attack of Louis of Nassau. After the disaster of the Mookerheide, the troops of Valdez returned to Leiden and besieged the town a second time, again without any results. The city resisted and was finally released by the Beggar's fleet on October 3, 1574.

On July 10, 1574, during the second siege, the rate was fixed for the silver coins, as well for those previously struck as for those that were still issued, and was increased by 25 and 12½ stuivers to 28 and 14 stuivers.



Figure 4 (van Gelder 62a)

Oudewater besieged by the Spanish troops under the lord of Hierges (July 19, 1575 to August 8, 1575), tin 40 stuivers, 1575; Mailliet 90.1; van Gelder 62a. Of the greatest rarity.

By the end of July 1572, the whole of Northern Holland, located north of the river IJ, was won for the rebellion. The Beggars were in control of the Zuiderzee and were able to take Oudewater with the help of part of its citizens. They also occupied the city and the fortress of Gouda and were in control over Dordrecht, Gorkum, Leiden, Haarlem, Rotterdam, Schiedam, Delft and Schoonhoven. By the end of July, Amsterdam was the only town in Holland that was still in Spanish hands, thanks to its very strong Catholic administration. On July 19, 1572, the representatives of the town

of Oudewater joined in the assembly of the States of Holland held in Dordrecht, during which the Prince of Orange was recognized as stadtholder instead of the Duke of Alva. On July 19, 1575, the Spanish army under the command of the lord of Hierges, besieged Oudewater. The attack and the capture of the city took place on August 8. It was completely plundered and its inhabitants massacred. During the siege, the city paid its garrison with tin coins to be exchanged on a later date. The piece of 40 stuivers consists of a tin blank countermarked with six different punches: arms of the city, the date 1575, the value and GODT - MET - ONS.



Figure 5 (van Gelder 84a)

Zierikzee besieged by the Spanish army under Mondragón (September 28, 1575 to July 2, 1576), tin daalder of 32 stuivers, November 7, 1575; arms of the city, beneath countermark with the date 1575; above, countermark with the lion of Zeeland; Mailliet 130.3; van Gelder 84a. Comes from L. Schulman, June 8, 1992 sale, lot 416; Very rare.

Like most of the cities of Zeeland, Zierikzee was taken by the Beggars in 1572 and became a member of the States of Zeeland. On September 28, 1575, a Spanish army, commanded by Mondragón, crossed over towards Schouwen, waded through the Zijpe and besieged Zierikzee. Attempts to release the town failed and it surrendered on July 2, 1576. With the authorization of the States, dated November 7, 1575, Zierikzee issued square and round tin pieces, with the value of the daalder (32 stuivers) and its subdivisions. Their minting lasted until May 1576, but they all are dated 1575.

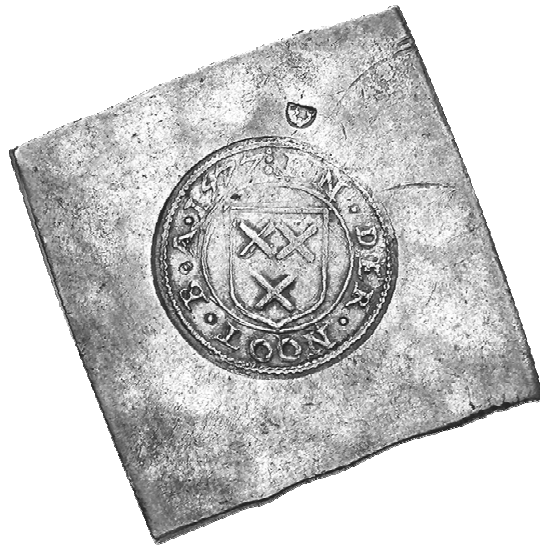


Figure 6 (Delmonte 181)

Breda besieged by the troops of William of Orange (August 1577 - October 4, 1577), 40 stuivers, 1577, arms of the city surrounded by the legend ·IN·DER·NOOT·B·A·1577; Mailliet 17.2; Delmonte 181; van Gelder 100a. Extremely rare.

William of Orange, Baron of Breda, was initially educated in Breda and later in Brussels, under the supervision of Mary of Hungary and Charles V himself. That education made him an out-and-out Burgundian nobleman. Through his possessions in Breda he was a member of the States of Brabant and he was in the forefront of the nobility. After the arrival of the Duke of Alva, Orange left Antwerp on April 11, 1567, surrounded by all the noblemen who had remained faithful to him until the bitter end. It took hours for all the fugitives to leave the city. From Antwerp he first went to Breda, but as he was not safe there either, he left for Dillenburg, to the Nassau family castle. Breda was taken from him. On April 13, 1571, the Spanish troops were forced to leave the town as the result of a popular rising. According to the treaty of Marche-en-Famenne (February 12, 1577), which was respected by Don Juan, the Spaniards left Breda on March 16, 17 and 18, 1577, and took the road to Maastricht. On March 22, 1577, Francisco Verdugo, who had been appointed governor of Breda by Jerónimo de Roda, member of the Council of State, handed the castle of Breda over to German mercenaries in the service of the King of Spain. That was against the will of the States, which had named their own governor, and against the interests of the Prince of Orange, to whom the barony had to be restored according to the terms of the Pacification of Ghent. This agreement specified that the German troops were to be paid by the States and, until the date of the payment, they were allowed to remain in the country, in cities indicated by Don Juan in agreement with the Council of State. That explains why in Breda a garrison that was loyal to the King of Spain was maintained, the German regiment of Colonel Freundsperg. From the end of January, the city had to pay 1,950 guilders every ten days for the maintenance of the troops and 100 guilders per month for Freundsperg. Although the

Pacification of Ghent expressly stipulated the restitution of the properties of the Prince of Orange, the German military chief, Hans Jacob von Castell, regarded the castle of Breda as his own possession. Moreover, referring to the Perpetual Edict, the Council of State and the Duke of Aarschot refused to return this castle to Orange, as long as the prince did not pledge a new oath of allegiance to the King of Spain. The evacuation of Breda was deferred all the while and the city remained at the mercy of the German garrison. On August 13, 1577, the deficit of Breda had reached 200,000 guilders, while the garrison was still requiring unpaid moneys. The Prince of Orange decided to besiege the city with the troops of the States. An agreement was concluded with the Germans, by which the latter agreed to leave the city (October 4, 1577), and that same evening Hohenlohe entered Breda at the head of the troops of the States. To pay the garrison, uniface coins with the value of 2 guilders and 20 stuivers were struck from requisitioned silverware. The coins of 40 stuivers had to weigh a little less than one ounce and those of 20 stuivers a little less than a half ounce.



Figure 7 (Delmonte 211)

Campen besieged by the troops of the States General under command of the count of Rennenberg (June 1578 - July 20, 1578), 21 stuivers, 1578; Mailliet 22.3; Delmonte 211; van Gelder 137a. Of the greatest rarity.

After the Pacification of Ghent, most of the Spanish troops left the Netherlands, but a German garrison, loyal to the king, remained in Campen. By June 1578, the States General ordered the Count of Rennenberg to invest the town, and the garrison was forced to evacuate the city on June 20, 1578. In order to meet the requirements of the soldiers, the magistrate decided on May 16, 1578, to strike obsidional coins from the city's silverware, with the value of 38 stuivers and 19 stuivers, but already valued at 42 and 21 stuivers by July 1578, to match the mass of the Burgundian rijksdaalder and half-rijksdaalder.



Figure 8 (Delmonte 215)

Deventer besieged by the troops of the States General under command of the count of Rennenberg (August 3, 1578 to November 19, 1578), $\frac{1}{4}$ daalder of 11 stuiver, 1578; Mailliet -; Delmonte 215; van Gelder 142. Of the greatest rarity.

After the expulsion of the Spanish garrison from Campen, the Count of Rennenberg marched towards Deventer, where another royalist garrison was still maintained. The siege by the army of the States began on August 3, 1578. The garrison surrendered and was granted a free retreat from the city on November 19, 1578. On June 9, 1578, even before the siege was started, the silverware of the city was melted and was used by the Mintmaster of the Three Cities, who resided in Deventer, to strike klippenningen, according to the mass and the alloy of the daalders, but put into circulation at a raised rate of 44 stuivers. Half and quarter daalders were struck too, valued at 22 and 11 stuivers.



Figure 9 (Delmonte 217a)
Enlarged $\times 1.5$

Brussels invested by the Prince of Parma, Alexander Farnese (1579-1580), 18 stuivers, 1580. Mailliet 20.7; Delmonte 217a; van Gelder 161.

After the victory of Gembloux over the army of the States commanded by the nobility (January 31, 1578), Don Juan occupied part of Brabant and Hainault. Louvain was occupied, while Brussels, Mechlin and Antwerp were threatened. On February 14, 1578, he tried in vain to capture Vilvorde, but Nivelles was taken on March 12. Don Juan died in Namur on October 1, 1578, after having named as his successor the Prince of Parma, Alexander Farnese. Parma was the nephew of Philip II and the son of Margaret of Parma, the former governor of the Netherlands. On May 17, 1579, he signed with the Walloon provinces the Peace of Artois, by which the authority of the king was recognized and restored. Farnese captured Maastricht on June 28, 1579. Meanwhile, riots had broken out in Brussels between partisans and opponents of the King of Spain. Philip of Egmont, opposed to the Calvinists and at the head of a regiment of infantry and horsemen, tried to occupy the town hall with the help of the partisans of the Spaniards, but he was driven out by the Calvinists headed by Vandentympele, the commander of the local garrison. Farnese cut off all the connections with the North, but there followed no true siege of Brussels and after a few months the communications were restored. On September 7, 1579, Brussels was granted the right to strike obsidional coins in gold and silver. The rate of the gold coin was fixed at 3 guilders or 60 stuivers, identical to the gold crown, while the silver pieces were issued at the value of the States daalder, which had already risen to the rate of 36 stuivers, while the half-daalder or half-plak was worth 18 stuivers. These coins were struck from September 23, 1579 to June 4, 1580.



Figure 10 (Delmonte 218)

Cambrai besieged by the Spaniards (early 1581 - August 17, 1581), daalder, 1581; Mailliet 21.2; Delmonte 218; van Gelder 156. Extremely rare.

Cambrai was invested by the troops of the Prince of Parma early in 1581. When Francis, Duke of Alençon, approached at the head of an army of 10,000 men and 4,000 horsemen, the siege was raised (August 17, 1581). During the siege, Governor d'Inchy ordered the striking of obsidional daalders made of silver.



Figure 11 (Delmonte 220)

Tournai besieged by the Prince of Parma (October 5, 1581 to November 30, 1581), 50 stuivers, 1581; Mailliet 112.7; Delmonte 220; van Gelder 168. Of the greatest rarity.

Tournai, governed by the Calvinists, was the only Walloon city which sided with the States General against the Spaniards. After the capture of Maastricht and the occupation of the southern part of Brabant, the Prince of Parma laid siege to the city on October 5, 1581. Since the governor was absent, the defense was organized by his wife, Philippine de Lalaing, and by François de Divion, lord of Estrelles. Tournai capitulated on November 30, 1581. During the siege the silverware of the citizens was melted down and was transformed into coins of 50, 25 and 12 ½ stuivers. The daalder of 50 stuivers weighed one ounce (30.63 g) and the value was that of the Philip daalder of 1581.



Figure 12 (Delmonte 55.1 plate coin) enlarged ×1.5

Ypres besieged by the troops of the Prince of Parma (August 1583 - April 1584), Hungarian ducat, 1526, of Louis II, countermarked with the letter Y. Delmonte 551 (this coin). Comes from the Théry, Vinchon collection sale, Paris, October 23, 1963, and the Veldeman collection, Elsen sale 62, June 24, 2000. Of the greatest rarity.



Figure 13 (Delmonte 223f, plate coin)

Ypres besieged by the troops of the Prince of Parma (August 1583 - April 1584), daalder of 30 stuivers of 's-Herenberg in the name of Frederic of Berg, countermarked with a Gothic uncrowned letter Y within a small framework. Delmonte 223f (this coin); Haeck 748 (this coin). Comes from the C. Michiels collection, Elsen sale 58, June 13, 1998, lot 1943. Of the greatest rarity.

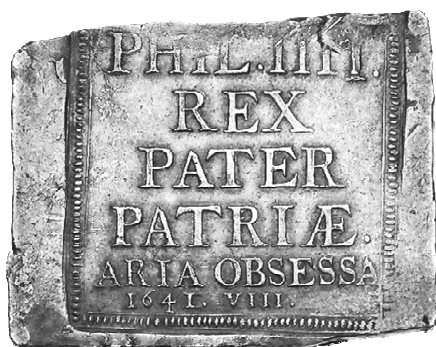


Figure 14 (Mailliet 1, 1)

Aire-sur-Lys, besieged by the French (1641), 8 reales, 1641. Mailliet 1, 1. Comes from the Helbing sale, 1929, lot 1931. Extremely rare.

NI

Additions and Corrections

To Volume 42, No. 1, January 2007.

The credit line for the article *Early Tibet Forms of Money* should read "Gilbert Richardson and Adam Green."

NI

The "Good Death" Medals of St. Joseph

Bob Forrest NI #2382

St. Joseph is traditionally the saint to be invoked for "a good death" (a curiously irksome expression, I find, though preferable to its common alternative, "a happy death")! The most likely explanation for this curious patronage stems from the belief that since there is no mention of the presence of St. Joseph in the New Testament after the finding of the lost 12-year-old Jesus in the temple at Jerusalem (Luke 2.42ff), therefore Joseph must have died before Christ began his ministry. This being the case, it is reasoned, both Christ and the Virgin Mary must have been present at Joseph's death, thus making it "the ideal death" for the Christian faithful.¹



Figure 1

The bronze medal shown 1½ times actual size in Figure 1 has on its obverse the deathbed scene of St. Joseph, with Christ on the left, the Virgin Mary on the right, and an angel in the background. The reverse legend reads: JÉSUS / MARIE JOSEPH / ASSISTEZ MOI / A MA DERNIÈRE / HEURE (= Jesus, Mary, Joseph, help me in my final hour), a prayer which carries, as the medal indicates, 100 days of indulgence. The obverse legend tells us the origins of this particular medal: ARCHICONGRÉGATION DE SAINT JOSEPH / ÉRIGÉE A BEAUVAIS (= the Archconfraternity of St. Joseph, founded at Beauvais).

Starting in Beauvais in northern France in 1859, this organization became so popular and spread so rapidly throughout France that it achieved its Archconfraternity status as early as 1861. Its aim was to promote special devotion to St. Joseph and through it to acquire his special protection for all Christian families (St. Joseph as the father of the Holy Family was a natural patron for this) and to secure "a good death" for the deserving.² (It also sought his protection for the greater "family" of the Catholic Church, but that need not concern us here.)³



Figure 2

The other bronze medal shown 1½ times actual size in Figure 2 is of a similar nature, St. Joseph here dying with his head resting in Christ's lap, and with the praying Virgin Mary looking on. The obverse legend is badly struck, and far from clear in many places as a result, but it probably reads BIENHEUREUX CEUX QUI MEURENT DANS LE SEIGNEUR (= Blessed (are) those who die in the Lord), a paraphrase of Revelation 14:13. The central reverse legend reads: S. JOSEPH PROTEGEZ NOUS / MAITENANT (*sic*) ET / A L'HEURE DE / NOTRE MORT (= St Joseph, protect us, now and at the hour of our death). Around this is CONFRÈRIE DE S. JOSEPH PATRON (DE) LA BONNE MORT (= Confraternity of St. Joseph, Patron (of) the Good Death). The organization here referred to is not necessarily associated with the one founded at Beauvais, for it would appear that a number of other confraternities of St. Joseph were founded in France in the 19th century,⁴ but presumably its aims would have been similar, particularly in respect of a good death for its members. This medal, like that in Figure 1, has the appearance of age, and may well be of 1860's or 1870's vintage.

Notes

1. See, for example, E.H. Thompson, *The Life and Glories of St. Joseph* (1888; reprinted 1980), pp. 406-7 & F.C. Husenbeth's edition of *Butler's Lives of the Saints* (1928), vol. 1, p. 353.
2. M. Walsh. *A Dictionary of Devotions* (1993), entry "Joseph of Beauvais, Archconfraternity of Saint." p. 145.
3. For a medal of St. Joseph as the special protector of the Catholic Church, see "Religious Medals V: Religious Medals & Amulets" in *NI Bulletin*, December 1997, pp. 307-8 (fig.3).
4. See, for example. C.G. Herbermann et al., *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1907-1914), Vol. 14, p. 124, col.2 (in the article "Sodality").

NI

A Treatise on the Alteration of Money (1609)
Chapter 8: Different Maravedis of Varying Values in Castile
Juan de Mariana, S.J.
Translation by Patrick T. Brannan, S.J.

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Before I explain the disadvantages necessarily involved in the new plan for devaluing copper money, it is worth explaining the different kinds of maravedis and their values as used in Castile at various times. The understanding of these coins is involved and complicated, but is worth having, if we are to reach the truth that has been shrouded in darkness.

The gold coins in frequent use at the time of the Goths have first place. Indeed, the Romans in the later Empire struck coins of less weight than the old ones: They used to mint six coins from an ounce of gold, forty-eight from eight ounces or a mark. These coins were a little bigger than our castellano. They called these gold coins *solidi*, and the value of each was twelve *denarii*. But if the value of a Roman *denarius* was forty *quadrantes* or maravedis, the value of a *solidus* came to four hundred eighty—a little more than our castellano. And so, in subsequent time, the *solidi*, although struck from silver and finally made for the greater part from copper, still always kept the value of twelve *denarii*—even when the latter were no longer made from gold but from copper.

Certainly in France and among the people of Aragon, where the name *solidus* is still found, each *solidus* is worth twelve *denarii*. When the Goths invaded with the sword, the Roman Empire was still flourishing in Spain, as was Roman money, laws, and customs. When government by Rome changed, the victors introduced some of their own customs and adopted some customs from the conquered. In particular, the Goths began to use Roman money. Then, when the new government was established, they devised and struck new coins that they called maravedis. There is no need to go into the meaning of the word, but each maravedi was valued at ten *denarii*, or four hundred *quadrantes*, as much as our current gold coin, that is, four hundred maravedis or *quadrantes*. It was established that the maravedis, although first made of silver and then of copper, would still be valued at ten *denarii*. The norm for the maravedi was that it would contain two *blancas*, six *cornados*, ten *denarii*, sixty *meajas*. This was their relationship to the maravedi, although they completely disappeared because they were worthless.

The Roman *solidus* and the Gothic gold maravedi differed little in value. Consequently, for the number of *solidi* imposed as punishment by the courts under Roman law, the Goths substituted a like number of gold maravedis. Many coins of the Goths are now being unearthed in Spain that are not made from good gold. We have evidence that their worth is debased by half: They are half-maravedis, coins called *semises* or rather, *tremises*, weighing one third of the Goths' maravedi. We will consider this matter later.

Tumultuous times followed. Everything, money included, was in a state of frightful confusion. After Spain was defeated by the weapons of the Moors, a new race of

kings sprang up, given by God for the salvation of a nation that was oppressed by every evil. We will not talk about the money of the Moors, but there were three kinds of maravedis under the government of the kings of Leon and Castile. There were the gold ones, that were also called good, old, standard, and usual.

We must first speak about these usual ones and explain their value and quality, because our understanding of the other types depends upon an explanation of the usual ones. The value of the usual ones was not constant but changed with the times. It is difficult to define this variation: The only legitimate source for a guess is by reference to the value of a silver mark. These maravedis must be compared to our maravedis in the exact proportion as the mark of that age is compared to the value of the mark of our age. At this time, a bullion marks [*sic*] are worth two thousand two hundred ten maravedis, but, once minted and made into coins—two thousand two hundred seventy-eight maravedis. Moreover, the quality of the silver does not enter into consideration: It has always been more or less of the same purity as today, as the chalices, and other sacred vessels and instruments, preserved in our Church treasuries, bear witness. Then the silver mark, in relation to the varying value of the maravedi, was always worth five gold coins (popularly called *doblas*)¹ or a little more, and equal to twelve silver coins—not fourteen, as some say. Likewise the mark used to be worth sixty or sixty-five silver coins, as we can see from the laws of King John I of Castile, but debate rushes in from another source.

The oldest known value of the mark is one hundred twenty-five maravedis. This was certainly the value of the mark in the age of King Alphonsus XI, as witnessed in the History of His Accomplishments (chap. 98). Thus, a silver coin was just two maravedis; now it is thirty-four: So a maravedi at that time was worth as much as seventeen and a bit more of ours, and there was no doubt about the quality of the silver that its value declared. In the reign of Henry II, a silver coin was worth three maravedis, as the history of his fourth year (chap. 2) declares. And so, the mark, at this time, increased to two hundred maravedis, each one equal to eleven of ours.² Henry was succeeded by his son John I, and the mark increased under him to two hundred fifty maravedis or *quadrantes*, when a silver coin was valued at four maravedis, and a gold one at fifty (see the first law he enacted in the parliament of the Kingdom of Burgos in 1388.) Thus, the maravedi of that time was equal in value to nine or ten of ours. Even more clear is a previous law promulgated in Briviesca that punishes abuse of parents by a fine of six hundred maravedis. During the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, that law was introduced into the *Ordinamentum*, (bk. 8, title 9). It stated that the six hundred maravedis mentioned in that law are good money and equal six thousand maravedis in that time, which is also our own; for, since that time, there has been no change in the value of the mark or maravedi.

Let us look at the reigns of other kings. According to old documents, under Henry III the mark reached for four hundred eighty and even five hundred maravedis. Therefore a silver coin was worth about eight maravedis, and the maravedi was equal to about four or five of ours.³ Under John II, Henry's son, the mark was worth one thousand maravedis, especially at the end of his life. Thus his maravedi was worth

¹ Doubloons.

² Mariana's Spain

³ Ibid.

two-and-a-half of ours—a remarkable variation in value! But this fluctuation was not confined to his reign. Among many other serious ills, under Henry IV, the silver mark reached two thousand maravedis, and then twenty-five hundred, according to Antonio de Nebrija's *Repetitiones*. His maravedi was worth what ours is, and there has not been great change in the value of the maravedi since that time. This stability must be attributed to the care of Ferdinand and Isabella and their successors. With these facts established from laws and chronicles, let us evaluate the other maravedis.

The gold maravedi was equal to six of the maravedis current in the time of Alphonsus the Wise. Law 114⁴ of the *Leges styli* states that, after this king looked into the matter, he found that a gold maravedi was equal to six of the maravedis of his day. This is not, as some claim, that the maravedis of King Alphonsus were made of gold. Rather, the value was discovered by weighing maravedis of both kinds, and from establishing their proportions of gold to silver—twelve to one. Moreover, the law of Alphonsus XI in the parliament of Leon of 1387 stated that one hundred maravedis of good money, namely, of gold, were worth six hundred of those of that age.

Two important things may be gathered from these facts. First, that from the time of King Alphonsus the Wise (also known as the Tenth) up until Alphonsus XI, his great-grandson, there was absolutely no change in the value of the mark and maravedi, inasmuch as under both kings the gold maravedi equaled six usual ones. Second, inasmuch as the maravedis then in use equaled seventeen of ours (or even a little more, as mentioned above), those who said that the gold maravedi was equal to thirty-six or sixty of ours are necessarily mistaken. Rather, they were worth as much as three hundred silver ones or more. This is my opinion, and it is founded on firm arguments.

I am also of the opinion that the gold maravedis were the tremisses of the Goths. The first kings of Castile used them. They did not mint new ones. Their value agrees with the known one of a little more than three silver coins. These coins of the Goths turn up here and there, but no gold coins struck with the crest and name of the kings of Castile have been found at all. It would be incredible if all of them have disappeared without a trace. So much for the gold maravedi!

Most people say that the old maravedis was worth one-and-a-half of ours. The pronouncements of those who have a greater understanding of our law, will carry more weight on this issue. Perhaps there was agreement among the legal experts that, whenever the old maravedi occurs in our law, one-and-a-half of ours may be substituted, just as the gold maravedi found in those laws is popularly evaluated at thirty-six or sixty of the usual. But, strictly speaking, the old maravedis did not have one value but varying and complex values. For whenever the quality of money was diminished, as frequently happened, to avoid abolishing the old money, the kings decreed that it should coexist with the new one, and called "old." Thus, it will be easy for some of the usual maravedis and those of the older kind to be compared with one another and with ours. If, for example, the maravedi of Alphonsus XI is compared with the maravedis minted by his son, Henry II, it will be worth one-and-a-half of the latter and, if compared with ours, it will be worth seventeen. Thus, the old maravedis

⁴ The Spanish text says, one hundred forty-four—Trs.

were sometimes the usual maravedis. Therefore, from the value of the usual maravedis, as we have explained, one ought to establish the value of the old ones, and from those that are called new, one ought to establish their value when compared with ours. These are subtle and thorny considerations, but we are hurrying to end this discussion.

We add that, under our law, the maravedis, which are current today and were current in the time of the Catholic King Ferdinand, are commonly called “new.” At this time, the laws of earlier kings were gathered together in a few volumes. The maravedis of the earlier kings were called “old” maravedis. And so from the value of the maravedi in use under the individual kings, a decision may be made about the old maravedi. The maravedi of Alphonsus XI was worth seventeen of ours; that of Henry II, eleven; that of John I, ten; that of Henry III, five; that of John II, two-and-a-half. Careful consideration must be given to the times, and determinations must be accordingly made concerning the value of an old maravedi in any law, and the value of a new one, both among themselves and in comparison with our own maravedis. It should not be overlooked that the old maravedi was sometimes called “good,” as in the above-mentioned law (*Ordinamentum*, bk. 8, title 9) by which John I prescribed the punishment of six hundred maravedis for the abuse of parents. The experts who incorporated this law in that book added on their own that the maravedis were good coins, equal to six thousand of the usual ones. This means that the law was not referring to gold maravedis but to old ones that were in use under that king, and that each was worth as much as ten of ours. Remember that from the time of Ferdinand the Catholic, the value of the maravedi remained unchanged. Moreover, by a law passed by John II in Caraccas in 1409 (the first law in *Ordinamentum*, bk. 8, title 5), something is forbidden under punishment of excommunication of thirty days and a fine of one hundred good maravedis, which make six hundred of the old ones. But if the obstinacy continues for six months, the fine increases to one thousand good maravedis, which equal six thousand of the old ones. In this citation, the good maravedis are gold, the old ones are those that were current under the Kings Alphonsus the Wise and Alphonsus XI. For only at that time, as stated above, did each gold maravedi equal six current ones. But if the punishment seems very harsh—it is equivalent to three thousand of our silver ones, since each gold maravedi equals as much as three silver ones—even more serious punishments are inflicted today. When someone is suspected of heresy, he will not escape the bond of excommunication for a full year.

Finally, in the History of King John II (the twenty-ninth year, chap. 144) a mandate was introduced in the parliament of Burgos for the minting of half maravedis, which we call “blancas,” because of their whiteness, in accordance with the quality and weight of the coinage of his father, Henry III. That money, however, was discovered to be inferior. When the affair was investigated and the defect and fault recognized, the procurators of the kingdom decreed that the previous maravedi, namely that of King Henry III, should be valued at one-and-a-half of the new maravedis. This is related in this king’s History (the forty-second year, chap. 36).

By universal decree, from this time on, the procurators seem to have taken the opportunity to declare that an old maravedi was worth one-and-a-half of ours, whereas they should have rather said that the maravedi minted by Henry III, was

worth one-and-a-half of those minted by John II. Indeed, if we consider the value of the mark under both kings, the defect was not adequately remedied, and the previous maravedi was worth fully two of the later ones. If a comparison is made with our maravedi, the maravedi of John II was worth two-and-a-half of ours; the maravedi of Henry III was worth fully four or five of ours.

The entire translation of *A Treatise on the Alteration of Money* is on the website of Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty, <http://www.acton.org/>, the URL of the treatise, http://www.acton.org/publicat/m_and_m/2002_fall/mariana/.

Our thanks to the *Journal of Markets and Morality* for reprint permission—Ed.



Beatrice One Real ca. 1384

(Translated and reprinted from *Aureo Subastas* auction catalog 15 March 2007)



Aureo Subastas

(Approximately 28 mm diameter, image enlarged)

Kingdoms of Castile and León (United). Beatrice, wife of John I. Santarem. Silver 1 Real. (Alvarez Burgos #579), (A. Gomes #01.01, cites three examples known two of which are in museums). 3.04 grams. Scratch. A piece auctioned by Spink-Zurich in 1993, lot 11 "probably the second, known, example" sold for 140,000 Swiss francs. Extraordinarily rare, VF+.

Obverse: Bust of the queen to left between S - A.

+DOMINUS:MICH:ADIUTOR:ED:EGO:DISPI+CIAM:INIMICUS:DOMINUS:MIC

Reverse: Arms of Castile-León and Portugal.

+BEATRICIS:D:G:REGINA:CASTELE:ED:POR

Ferdinand I (of Portugal) died in October of 1383 and was buried in the church of San Francisco in Santarem. This city, located to the north of Lisbon, was at that time the favorite residence of the kings of Portugal.

Beatrice, the only surviving daughter of Ferdinand, was married to John of Castile, whose troops invaded Portugal by the end of 1383. Nevertheless, the Castilians lacked the support of the population, and finally the crown was offered to the illegitimate stepbrother of Ferdinand, Prince John, Master of the order of Aviz, who acceded to the throne in 1385 as John I. Beatrice later returned to Castile (having lost her husband in 1390) and retired to the city of Valladolid, where she died in 1430.

During the brief period in which Castile occupied part of Portugal, the only coins with the picture of Beatrice, whether queen or pretender, were struck. The emission had to be very small, because as of today three specimens are known, only one in a private collection. The example cited by Heiss and Teixeira de Aragao is in the National Archaeological Museum. Both authors identify the mint as Seville, simply because in their example only the letter S was visible. On our coin, both letters S – A are very clear, and various authors have settled on Santarem as being the mint of this extraordinary piece. It was probably coined between January and March of 1384, when the Castilians occupied Santarem. It is the only occasion in which a mint existed in this city.

The obverse resembles the silver tournois of Ferdinand. The reverse is naturally of the highest interest from the heraldic point of view. It presents the arms of Castile and Leon quartered with those of Portugal, the pretender queen simultaneously titled herself queen of Castile and Portugal. The style of the letters suggests the engraver responsible for the coinage could be from a Castilian mint, rather than a Portuguese.

Editor's note: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beatrice_of_Portugal

At the beginning of 1383, the political situation in Portugal was not peaceful. Beatrice was the King's only child, and heir to the throne, after her younger brothers' deaths in 1380 and 1382. Her marriage was the political issue of the day; inside the palace, factions lobbied constantly. Ferdinand arranged and cancelled his daughter's wedding several times before settling for his wife's first choice, King John I of Castile. John had lost his wife, Infanta Leonor of Aragon the year before, and was happy to take the Portuguese heiress. The wedding took place on May 17, 1383 in the Portuguese city of Elvas. Beatrice was only eleven years old.

There is some dispute among historians about Beatrice. She is rarely referred to as Queen of Portugal, but some claim that at least for a short period she was Queen and so must be in the list of the Monarchs of Portugal. Others say that in the 1383-1385 time period the country had no King or Queen, and so Beatrice could not be considered.

NI

Imported Chinese Coins and Privately Minted Japanese Coins
Circulation of Chinese Coins
Mari Ohnuki, Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan



Huang Song Tong Bao
(Koso Tsuho)
(1039 AD)
Diameter: 25mm
Weight: approx. 3.5g



Yong Le Tong Bao
(Eiraku Tsuho)
(1408 AD)
Diameter: 25mm
Weight: approx. 3.5g



Privately Minted Japanese Coins
(Bitasen)
Name, diameter, weight vary.



Pot Filled with Imported Chinese Coins
and Privately Minted Coins
Excavated in Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu, the pot was filled with some 7,700 coins, of which Chinese coins accounted for 30 percent, and the remainder were privately minted coins.

Minting of the 12 Copper Coins of ancient Japan ceased in the latter half of the 10th century with the issue of the Kengen Taiho, and the use of coins as a means of exchange soon declined. Commodities such as rice and silk were commonly employed as means of payment thereafter. Developments in agricultural production and the expansion of commercial trade at the start of the 12th century, however, spurred demand for a metallic currency that would allow transactions to be settled more smoothly. To meet this demand, copper coins imported from China came to be used as currency in Japan.

Chinese coins continued to flow into the country in large quantities until the middle of the Muromachi Period (15th century), and were the mainstay of Japanese currency until the beginning of the Edo Period (17th to 19th centuries). The widespread use of Chinese coins in Japan can be attributed to the inability of the Heian and Muromachi governments to maintain their minting authority and to the outstanding status of Chinese coins as the currency of East Asia. The majority of the imported Chinese coins were Northern Song coins such as the Huang Song Tong Bao and the Yuan You Tong Bao, but after the middle of the Muromachi Period, Ming Dynasty coins such as the Yong Le Tong Bao (Eiraku Tsuho) and the Hong Wu Tong Bao (Kobu Tsuho) entered Japan in large numbers. Private coins minted in Japan that imitated Chinese coins were also employed as a means of exchange, despite the fact that they were smaller than and inferior in quality to their Chinese counterparts.

Because they were used extensively for a long time, the Chinese coins suffered from chipping and defacing, and many deteriorated in quality. This, together with the increased circulation of privately minted coins, triggered the widespread practice of *erizeni* (selection of coins)—in which high-quality coins were distinguished from low-quality coins and the latter were sometimes refused or devalued in transactions. To promote the smooth circulation of currency, the Muromachi government and numerous feudal lords of the Sengoku Period repeatedly issued the Erizeni Act prohibiting such practices, but their efforts were in vain.

All images courtesy of Currency Museum, Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan.



The Farthing **Greg Franck-Weiby NI #2106**

Introduced with the monetary reform beginning in 1279, the silver farthing was never minted in quantities adequate for the needs of the emerging retail cash economy because the small coins were relatively labor intensive for the amount of precious metal minted. However, at a time when a day's wage was two to four pence, it was still a substantial amount of money, even when the weight had declined to a third of the original standard by 1561.

The need for small change was fulfilled by nominally illegal private tokens cast in pewter, and later lead. The three farthing coin was a not-very practical attempt to eliminate the need for illegal private tokens. While the Royal mint struck nothing but silver and gold until the first copper farthings were minted in 1672, the problem was first effectively solved when King James I and King Charles I issued patents to a series of nobles to mint (machine struck) Royal authorized copper farthing tokens. When those issues ended during the English Civil War, private merchants issued copper farthing tokens during the Commonwealth and the early years of the Stuart Restoration.



NI Educational Programs

ANA World's Fair of Money at the Midwest Airlines Center, Milwaukee, WI. Wednesday through Sunday August 8 - 12, 2007

Numismatic International Education Program Moderator, Howard A. Daniel III, will hold a meeting at the American Numismatic Association Convention in Milwaukee, WI, at 11AM on August 11, 2007. A speaker is not yet scheduled; but if no one volunteers, Howard will give a talk about something from Southeast Asia. There will also be time for each attendee to introduce himself and talk about one piece he brought to the meeting.

Howard will also be manning a club table for NI (and IBNS, NBS & PCF), where he will be giving some world coins to young and new numismatists in the name of NI, one or two banknotes in the name of the IBNS and a reference from NBS. If you are attending the show and have extra coins, notes or references, please drop them at the club table and Howard will type up a donation letter for you.

Please contact Howard at HADaniel3@msn.com if you have any questions about the meeting or the show.



Member Notices

Gallery Numis (Tom Galway), P.O. Box 620421, Middleton, WI 53562-0421: Price List 26 with coins from many different countries with a special section of struck Chinese cash coins at the end. This is also a discount sale.

Seeking information about mint, mintage, description, and wanted to buy: Socialist Republic of Viet Nam 10 Dong 1986 Schoen-A11 (like KM-18) Copper-Nickel with Junk on reverse; 100 Dong 1989 Schoen-718P (like KM-31) Silver with Barcelona with "XXV" before "The" on the reverse; 100 Dong 1996 Soc.-44 (Massimillano) (KM-Unlisted) Silver for FAO World Food with 3 Rice Farmers on the reverse; 100 Dong 1997 KM-60 Silver for UNICEF Children of the World with child riding water buffalo; and 500 Dong (undated but in 2000) KM-Unlisted Gold from Mint of Finland with One-Pillar Pagoda. Howard A. Daniel III, P.O. Box 989, Deltaville, VA 23043-0989, email: HADaniel3@msn.com

Wanted to buy German Notgeld. AALEN one pfennig Lamb 2.9, RAVENSBURG one pfennig Lamb 427.4 and ROTTWEIL one pfennig Lamb 442.1. If you do not wish to part with the coins can you provide photos or lend the coins, so that photos can be taken? Please contact Bill Mullan, PO Box 15340, Chevy Chase, MD, 20825, USA or telephone ++1 202 362 5529.

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